



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

as the Oxford Locals or Matriculation . . ." All the continents and their respective subdivisions are discussed with particular reference to their structure, relief and climate with a few of the economic responses cited more or less incidentally. The amount of ground covered in the 350 pages, considerable portions of which are occupied by maps, necessitates extreme brevity which oftentimes proves detrimental to the discussion. Although the author intends the book as a text "for the middle and upper forms of secondary schools" in England, it undoubtedly will serve better as a ready reference book.

The numerous maps, most of which are of the sketch-map variety, and all of which are black and white, add very materially to the treatise. Unfortunately their extreme generalization leads to inaccuracies at times. For example, the map on page 201 entitled "The St. Lawrence" indicates needless distortion of the states bordering on the Great Lakes; and the caterpillar method of portraying the mountains presents incorrect impressions of the topography. Parallels and meridians are omitted in many instances. These should always be indicated.

EUGENE VAN CLEEF.

GENERAL

The Evolution of Sea Power. By P. A. Silburn. xiv and 288 pp. Index. Longmans, Green & Co., New York, 1912. 9 x 6.

A readable, instructive book. The author traces the history of sea-power from its dawn in about 2000 B. C. from nation to nation through its military colonizing and commercial stages to the present. The discussion purposely neglects essentially all other factors and exalts marine maneuvers in world history.

Instead of putting the responsibility for the development and supremacy of a coast city upon its hinterland the burden is placed upon the navy and sea-power. With this one theme uppermost the author does not keep his balance as well as some other writers on geography and history. While strong for the "sea-sense" in nations he does not recognize the "conference-sense" which may well be expected to develop with a recognition of geographic conditions and their influences. But when discussing navies for British colonies he strongly urges alliance and not independence. He is a loyal English officer.

In the closing chapter on Modern Sea-Power it is pointed out very acceptably that dominance does not depend upon number, size, power or cost of armament alone, but upon mercantile marine, colonies and their relations to the nation, number, distribution and defense of naval bases, capacity of a country to build vessels and the "sea-sense" of the people, all of which grow out of geographic conditions and not out of legislative enactments.

G. D. HUBBARD.

A History of Geographical Discovery in the 17th and 18th Centuries. By Edward Heawood. xii and 475 pp. Maps, ill., index. University Press, Cambridge, 1912. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. \$3.75. 8 x 5½.

The book is one of the well known Cambridge Geographical Series. The fifteen chapters include the Arctic Region, 1560-1625; The East Indies, 1600-1700; Australia and the Pacific, 1605-1642; North America, 1600-1700; Northern and Central Asia, 1600-1750; Africa, 1600-1700; South America, 1600-1700; The South Seas, 1650-1750; The Pacific Ocean, 1764-1780. Russian Discoveries in the North East, 1700-1800; The Northern Pacific, 1780-1800; The Southern Pacific, 1786-1800; The French and British in North America, 1700-1800; Asia, Africa and Arctic, 1700-1800.

The plan of the work is in part regional and in part chronological, covering the period following the epochal Spanish and Portuguese discoveries. While the book is crammed with facts, the style is not factual and the work is an interesting and valuable contribution to the history of geographical exploration. A voluminous index adds to its value.

F. V. EMERSON.